

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Both-sized cartons) "Rheumatic Pains, Sore Muscles, Lame Back, * * * Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, * * * Sore Throat, LaGrippe, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus * * * Colic in Horses, Bloating and Diarrhoea in Cattle, Cholera and Diarrhoea in Poultry;" (large carton) "The Famous Pain Relief * * * Tonsillitis, * * * Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Soreness in the Kidneys."

On November 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18949. Misbranding of Tolysin tablets. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Boxes of Tolysin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26828. I. S. No. 5794. S. No. 4992.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tolysin tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the package label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On August 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen boxes of the said Tolysin tablets at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Calco Chemical Co. (Inc.), Bound Brook, N. J., on or about June 15, 1931, to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample taken from this consignment showed that the article consisted of neocincophen (0.31 gram per tablet), starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the package, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For gout, rheumatism, rheumatic fever, arthritis, neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, painful inflammatory conditions, etc; also for headaches due to * * * menstrual disorders."

On November 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18950. Misbranding of Reducine. U. S. v. 40 Cans of Reducine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26922. I. S. No. 35831. S. No. 5136.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Reducine, from the shipment herein described having shown that the can and carton labels and an accompanying booklet contained statements and designs representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On September 1, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cans of the said Reducine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reducine Co., Allegan, Mich., on or about March 6, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium carbonate, soap, potassium iodide, a compound of iron, wood tar, and water, flavored with aromatics.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and can labels and in the accompanying booklet, together with certain pictures and designs appearing in the